- The Lips of Samuel J. Tilden Give Utterance to His Thoughts.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SERENADE.

The Ex-Governor Makes a Long and Brilliant Address.

47 WAS NOT ROBBED. BUT THE PEOPLE."

A Scathing Review of the Electoral Commission and Its Results.

acious residence of ex-Governor Samuel J. Gramercy Park, was ablaze with glory last There was glory inside and glory outside, and an enthusiastic welcome from the masses, as well as fromt be democracy, that afforded a pleasant welcome Mr. Tilden upon his first public appearance since his return from abroad. The special event of the evening was the seronade which had been arranged as a compliment to Mr. Tilden by his friends and admirers in the Young Men's Demoeratic Club. Shortly after nine o'clock the arrangement of balf a dozen hydrogen lights, the gathering of musicians on the corner of Twentieth reet and Fourth avenue, and the appearance of ranade was at hand, and soon the streets adjacent to Mr. Tilden's residence were thronged with his irlends, while the adjoining houses, likewise filled with visitors, denoted the local interest interest in the affair. Even the staid old Quakeor Meeting Huse on the opposite corners seemed to take on a livelier hus than is its wont. Though the evening was a little cool the vast crowd alted patiently for the Governor's appearance, and ad. The airs were operatic, patriotic, and when the miliar strains of "Hail to the Chief" came forth there was an outburst of applause and loud calls for Mr. Tilden to appear.

everflowing with guests during the evening. Among those present were ex-Mayor Wickham, Parke Godwin, Colonel Poliou, Dr. Simms, Mr. Hance, Augustus Scheil, Edward Cooper, Judgo Kilbreth, James H. Mackin, Colonel William H. Van Wyck, James M. Ball, C. D. Ingersol, J. R. Fay, Allen C. Beach, W. Arrowsmith, Henry Havemeyer, Henry L. Clinton, Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney, Judge Corporation Counsel william C. Whitney, Judge Ackert, Colonel Hardie, ex-Senator Gerard, Dr. Austin E. Flint, Jr.; William A. Fowler, Charles F. MacLeau, Willis S. Paine, Dr. Stuyveant F. Morris, O. S. Peck, E. L. Earl, P. B. Oiney, E. H. Lacombe, Francis L. Stetson, Townsend Cox, L. G. Garrettson, Thomas L. Snead, James H. Skidmore, Hugh L. Cole, Clifford A. Hand and a host of othera At the close of the speaking this goodly crowd was reced by the arrival of a delegation from the Lotos Club, headed by Douglass Taylor and William S. Andrews, bringing Mayor Ely. The evening was passed pleasantly in social sonversation, inspecting Mr. Tilden's magnifi-

sonversation, inspecting Mr. Tildon's magnificent library, and in anxious expectation of the syent of the moment—Mr. Tildon's speech. As each fresh arrival mingled in the congratulations, Mr. Tilden passed from one to another and dropped pleasant bits of chat in every direction, not forgotting, of course, to pay his accustomed respects to the ladies, who evinced no little anxiety to secure their promised position in Mr. Tilden's large buy window, where they could hear him speak.

THE CROWD DEMONSTRATIVE

Meanwhile the crowd outside had been rather patiently awaiting the appearance of Mr. Tilden. Piece siter piece was performed by the band, and often the cry for "Tilden' was renewed with cheers. The police cleared a considerable space in Irout of the house, taking pains to keep nearly every one at a safe distance from any possibility of hearing a word that was send. This arrangement was so obviously bad that as soon as the speaking commenced it was modified so as to permit the crowd to approach nearer to the house, and indeed the presence from the outside became so great that this was rendered necessary. But notwithstanding their patience at first the delay at last became rather irskeme, and about hall-past nine there were rather loud calls for Mr. Tilden to appear. The delay was occasioned by the desire to have Governor Robinson present. He had expressed his willingness to attend, and was expected every moment, and as Mr. Tilden was desirous to have him appear there was a rather awkward delay. But the hour grow so into that all hope of his appearance was resigned, and it was determined to proceed with the speaking. ed with the si

rather awkward ociay. But the hour grew so late that all hope of his appearance was resigned, and it was determined to proceed with the speaking.

MR. TILDEN WELCOMED.

MAY SOME MAY SEE ALL THE MET ALL

repeated. have now the pleasure of introducing to you thon. Samuel J. Fliden. The presentation of Mr. Fliden was again the signal for an outurat of applications of the fliden was again the signal for an outurat of applications of the fliden was again the signal for an outurat of applications of the fliden was again the signal for an outurat of applications of the fliden was again the signal for an outurat of applications of the fliden was again the signal for an outurat of applications of the fliden was again the signal for an outurat of applications of the fliden was again the signal for an outurat of applications. All fliden spoke as follows.— The signal for an outperfect of physical activity it also open art, in a moderate climate, and and second therefore the purpose of having a period of bysical activity it also open art, in a moderate climate, and and second the fliden was much as three months could the waste of six years consecrated on an effort of governmental reform in the city, State and nation. I do not lorget that in the joint of the pound of the six of the six

UNSTALED AT LAST.

Interest of payment obstructs also the facilities the means of payment obstructs also the facilities also we must relax our barbarous revenue system as not unoscessarily to retard the natural processes of trade. We must no longer legislate against the wants of humanity and the beneficence of Gother wants of humanity and humanity and humanity and humanity and humanity and humanity and humanity

cesses of trade. We must no longer legislate against the wants of humanity and the beneficence of God. (Applause.)

The electical now impending levolves the choice of the State officers who compose the administrative boards. Governor Robinson's administrative hoards. Governor Robinson's administrative hoards. Governor Robinson's administrative hoards. Governor Robinson's administrative forms that have reduced the State taxes one-half; that are rapidly extinguishing the State dobt; that have retrenched two and a half millions a year of the expenditures upon public works, and have purified our great official trusts. (Applause.) He needs and has a right to have the cordial co-operation of those officers, which, in the government of the United States and other systems, form the Cabinet of the obseffered two and a half millions a great official trusts. (Applause.) He needs and has a right to have the cordial co-operation of those officers, which, in the government of the United States and other systems, form the Cabinet of the obseffered two in the cabinet of the obseffered than I was able to receive during my administration.

A voice, "your's right there." (Cacers).

I have the more astisfaction in avowing this conviction because I believe that any nom-nations that did not promise such co-operation would be discouned by the democratic masses. (Applause.)

The condemnation by the people of the greatest political orime in our history, by which the result of the Presidential election of 1876 was set aside and reversed, it general and overwhelming. (A voice—"Wo're suck of it." Applause.) Her sinter States might of the obseffered the ould not aver the moral retribution that is impending. But N

dearest rights of an American citizen. (Great applause.)

The Declaration of Independence, the Bills of Right and the State constitutions all contain assertions of the right of the people to govern themselves and to change their rulers at will. These declarations had ceased to have any meaning to the American mind. They seemed to be truisms which there was nebody to dispute. The contests knewn to us were contests between different portions of our people.

To comprehend the significance of these declarations it is necessary to carry ourselves back to the examples of human experience in view of which our ancestors acted. They had seen the government machine and a small governmental class, sometimes with the aid of the army, able to rule arbitrarily over mislions of unorganized, isolated atoms of human society. In forming the government of united States they endeavored to take every procaution against the recurrence of such evils in this country. They kept down the standing army to a nominal amount. (Cheers.) They intended to limit the functions of the federal government so as to prevent the growth, to dangerous dimensions, of an office-holding class and of corrupt influences. They preserved the State governments as a counterpolie to act as centres of opinion and as an organized means of resistance to revolutionary surpation by the federal government. (Applause.) Jeferson, the leader of liberal opinion, in his first inaugural, recognized this theory. Hamilton, the representative of the extreme conservative scattiment, in the Federalisa, expounded it with elaborate arguments. Madison, the father of the constitution, enforced those conclusions. Too MCOH PEDERAL POWER.

The increase of power in the federal government during the last twenty years, the creation of a vast office-holding class, with its numerous dependents, and the growth of the means of corrupt influence have well high destroyed the balance of our complex system. It was my judgment in 1876 that public opinion, demanding a change of administration, neede

universal suffrage, despotism can be established and maintained.

In the canvass of 1876 the federal government embarked in the contest with unscrapulous activity. A member of the Cabinet was the head of a partisan committee. Agents stood at the doors of the pay offices to exact contributions from official subordinates. (A Voice, "You are right.") The whole office holding class were made to exhaust their power. Even the army, for the first time, to the disgust of the soldiers and many of the officers, was moyed about the country as an electioneering instrument. All this was done under the eye of the beneficiary of the was making the air vocal with professions of civil service reform, to be begun after he had himself exhausted all the immoral advantages of civil service abuses.

ROW THE PROPER YOURS.

Public opinion in some States was overborne by corrupt influences and by fraud. But so strong was the desire for reform that the democratic candidates received 4,300,000 suffrages. This was a majority of the popular vote of about 300,000 and of 1,250,000 of the white citizens. It was a vote 700,000 larger than General Grant received in 1803. (Tremendous cheering.)

The step from an extreme degree of corrupt abuses in the elections to a subversion of the elective system itself its natural. No sooner was the election over than the whole power of the office-holding class, led by a Cabinet Minister, was exerted to procure, and

authority by the army and navy, the terforism of the business classes and the kindred measures by which the false count was consummated are known. ("Yes, yes".)

The result is the establishment of a precedent destructive of our whole elective system. The temptation it those in possession of the government to perpetuate their own power by similar methods will always exist, and it the example shall be sanctioned by success, the succession of government in this country will come to be determined by fraud or force, as it has been in a most every other country; and the experience will be reproduced here which has led to the general adoption of the hereditary system in order to avoid confusion and civil war. (Applante.)

RESULTS OF FOLITICAL CRIMS

The magnitude of a political crime must be measured by its natural and necessary consequences. Our great Republic has been the only example in the world of a regular and orderly transfer of overnmental succession by the elective system. To destroy the habit of traditionary respect for the will of the people, as declared through the electoral forms, and to exhibit our institutions as a failure, is the greatest possible wrong to our own country. It is also a heavy blow to the hopes of patriots struggling to establish self-government is other countries. It is a greater crime against markind than the usorpation of December 2, 1851, depicted by the illustrious pen of Victor Rugo. The American people will not condone it unser any pretext or for any purpose. A Voice—"Never! Never!" Applicated by the illustrious pen of Victor Rugo. The American people will not condone it unser any pretext or for any purpose. A Voice—"Never! Never!" Never!" Never! Sapinase; to the tolling millions here and a good example to mankind new everywhere seeking a larger share in the management of their own affairs, will depend on you, (A Voice—"We'll 'tend to it.")

I avail myself of the occasion to thank you and to thank all in our State and country who have accorded to me their support not personal to m

case of Hen. Robert Smalls, the colored Congressman Irom this State, charged with having accepted a bribe of \$5,000 while a member of the State Legislature; also a true buil against L. Cass Carpenter, late United States Internal Revenue Collector for this State, charged with forgery in altering and rasing two certain accounts against the State by the amount of \$600 in such instance. It is now known that Carpenter is also a defaulter to the amount of \$2,000 or \$3,000 in his settlement with the United States government, that sum having been charged by him to the account of salaries of deputy marshals and for newspaper advertising, whereas these claimst yet remain unpaid. His whereashouts are unknown.

Uver fifty witnesses, all of whom are ex-members of the Geogral Assembly, have testified before the investigating committee to the effect of having been bribed by Hon John J. Patterson to elect him to the United States Senate. All the witnesses are republicans.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DEVENS.

STRONG LETTER TO MASSACHUSETTS BE PUBLICANS—THE PRESIDENT'S CIVIL SERVICE ORDER DOES NOT PROHIBIT VOTING OR SPEAKING-"A WORD TO THE WISE" WHO [DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

The following letter was first addressed to flon.
Thomas Russell, ex-Collector of the Port of Boston, and former Minister to Venezuela, but after a telegraphic consultation between the President and Atternative Courts (torney General Devens it was decided to have it addressed to Speaker Sanford:—
"Washington, Oct. 24, 1877.

"DRAN Sin—It will be impossible for me at present, while Congress is in session, to visit Massachusetts so as to speak during this campaign. The utmost I can do will be to reach nome in order to vote, and this I shall certainly do unless something unexpected oc-curs. I teel deeply interested that Massachusetts give the country a faithful, economical administration, and one which should be calming the late do former prosperity. Her disposition to do this can be exhibited in no better way at this time than by the re-election of Governor Rice, who has been nominated by a convention which has cordially indersed the

I learn with surprise and regret that any of the re publican officials hesitate either to speak or vote, alleging as a reason the President's "civil service ight of officials "to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties." If such gentlemen choose not to vote or not to express or enforce their republican party, either orally of otherwise, they at is not justified by the order returned to, and which is simply a perversion of it. If they decline to act or cans that is a different matter. Very respectfully, CHARLES DEVENS.

Hon. JOHN E. SANFORD.

LIBERAL LEAGUE CONGRESS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1877. The Congress was augmented to-day by the arriva of many delegates. It decided to postpone the nom-ination of a Presidential candidate for 1880 for a year. Letters of greeting were received and read from vari-Wright of Boston; Professor Tookey, of New York; Professor Oliver, of Cornell University; Judge McCornick, of Pennsylvania; Elder Evans, of New Lebanon, and Mr. Abbutt, of Boston, addressed the Congress today, the general opinion is that it is the most important liberal gathering ever held in this country.

A YOUNG TRAVELLER.

CAPTURE OF A LITTLE GIRL AFTER A WEEK' WANDEBINGS IN BOY'S CLOTHES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

BOSTON, Oct. 27, 1877. A little girl, named Mary Ellen Bottomicy, disappeared from Worcester last Monday, and dispatches announcing the fact added that she went away with a considerable amount of money, surreptitionsly ob-tained from her father or mother, and in boy's clothes. A New York despatch, published this norning, stated that she had been found in New York yesterday. Such was not the case, howevening. It appeared that she went into an eating house in Dock square for breakfast, dinner and supthe proprietor if he could direct her to a lodging house and he told her she could go bome with him, and on being asked if she had any money said she had \$10. The proprietor soon found that she had some \$80, and thinking that something might be erong, gave her into custody of Officer Wyman, and the was detained at the Second police station over she was detained at the Second police station over night. No one but the deputy suspected that the child was other than appearances indicated, a bright, clean looking, neatly dressed boy of some ten years of age. The child gave the name of George Wilson, and passed easily for a delicate lad. This morning the deputy questioned her closely and soon gained an admission that she was the Bottomley girl who had run away from Worcester. She had over \$50 with her. She says she don't know way she left home, as she was there well treated; that she wont from Worcester to New York and remained there three days seeing the town and stopping in lodging houses at night; that she then came to Boston, arriving here yesterday morning; that she came here to try and find something to do; that she had a good time; that no one has suspected her sex and that she was glad she was going home. Her parents have been telegraphed for to come here and get her, and her stopfather replied that he would be in Boston at eight o'clock, Mary says she has not had her brother's clothes on. Those she wears she says she bought for \$5 in Worcester. The money she says she took from the pocket of her stephather, Jo-epa Crawford, of No. 144 South Bridge street, Worcester. Her hair is cropped short, like that of a boy, and she says she had it cut before leaving home. When her mother called her Monday morning she says she dressed berseif in her new suit and leit the house by the front door. She went to and returned to New York by raif, and was going elsewhere it she failed to find work in Boston. It was the girl's voice that betrayed her, and even this might not have been the means of detecting her sex had not heputy Quinn called to mind the lact that a girl answering her description and dressed in boy's anoster. night. No one but the deputy suspected that the child

WAS HE TWICE PAID?

CHARGES AGAINST A PROMINENT BUILDER OF RAILBOAD CARS-A RELIC OF GEORGIA'S BUL-LOCK REGIME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ATLANTA, Gn., Oct. 27, 1877.

Job H. Jackson, of Wilmington, Del., a well known manufacturer of railroad cars, who was arrested at tant place on a requisition from the Governor, was today brought into court by the Sheriff, when he was admitted to bail to appear for trial and will at once return home.

Jackson was arrested on the following charge:-

During Governor Bullock's administration the Jackson and Sharp Car Company furnished several cars to the State. After Builock fled, Jackson presented a claim to the democratic Governor, claiming over claim to the democratic Governor, claiming over \$7,000 as the amount still due his company from the State. After investigating the account as carefully state. After investigating the account as carefully state was possible under the disorder following Bullock's flight it was paid. A short time since Mr. Frink, formerly confinential cierk with the Bullock administration, claimed to have discovered the stub of the check with winch all balance due acknow was paid. Upon this discovery Jackson was advised to reland the last payment made. He declined to do this, and the Governor had the papers and statement of Frink put before the Grand Jury. An indictment for swinding was procured at once, and a sherif sent after Jackson. He claims he never was paid in full. It appears that Jackson swore, during the investigation of Bullock's doings, to some things that Bullock and his friends declare to be untrue, It is said that he will be indicated for perjury on this secount.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM PENN-SYLVANIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1877. The following United States troops from Wilkes-barre, Pa., where they have been on duty in consequence of the labor disturbances, arrived in this city o-day :- Battery C, Second United States artillery, Captain Graves, and Batteries B and M. Fifth artillery, Captain Ware. They at once proceeded to the arsenat-and on Monday will leave here—Battery C for Fort Jounson, N. C., and Batteries B and M for Forascola Barracks, Fis. There are about eighty men in the AMUSEMENTS.

DR. DAMROSCH'S SATURDAY SYMPHONY MATI-

matinées took place yesterday, in Steinway Hall, at two o'clock P. M., before a large and fashionable addiday's performance was a perfect proof that the Damroscu Saturday matiness will rank among the noblest concerts of the metropolia. The Damrosch corchestra is composed of about afty-five first class performers, thirty of whom were members of the old Thomas Orchestra. Dr. Damrosch enters the field with an erchestral body thoroughly able and perfectly prepared for its artistic work. Yesterday's programme contained the well known symphouse poem by Last, "Les Preludes," a gavotte by Bach, arranged for orchestra by Dr. Damrosch; two new Hungarian dances by Brahms, and one most important novelty, a symphony of J. Raff, called 'The Sounds of Spring." This late work is the masterpiece of a master. It equals in conception, not only the best achievments of Raff, but those of all modern composers, t-specially beautiful are the second and thiru themes—"in Walpurgis Night" and 'First Blossoms of Spring." We understand the Philharnonic Society will perform the same work in their first concert of this season. Dr. Damrosch, however, deserves the credit for having brought it before our public at first, and it should be performed again in some of us matines. The audience formed again in some of the Raff novelty with visible interest and applicated at the end warmly. The 'Proudes," by Lisz', were executed wonderfully. Dr. Damrosch's poetical nature united with the poetical grandeur of this masterwork so trickingly that the audience could not but break out in a storm of applaudissements; even the members of the orchestra took part in this ovation to their conductor. The flach gavotte and the two Hungarian dances by Raff are flue specimens of characteristic popular compositions. The invene numbers are exceedingly charming. They were executed brillinity and had to be repeated. Two solo songs, "To the Evening Star," by Wagner, and "The Two Gronadiers," by Schumann, were sung by Mr. Franz Remmortz, the basso, and the artist won a success worthy of his reputation. The second symphony concert will take place on Saturday afternoon, Novembe

That cosey little place of amusement, the Theatre Français, looked unusually bright last evening, for it never held a larger audience. People are beginning to find out that there is no better acting to be had in own than that seen at this theatre. The play last evening was "Marie Jeanne, ou la Femme du Peuple, so far held the boards, but last evening the strength so far held the boards, but last evening the strength of the company was tested by a melodrama. The story was that of a mether's love for her child—one that never fails to arouse the sympathies of a French audience. Mile. Heyman played the title rôte and did it justice. Her acting was strong and sarnest and she was called before the curtain several times. The character of Rémy, a maicontent and bad tellow generally, was played by M. Chamomin, and was the best piece of acting among the men's parts. The Bertrand of M. Bilher also ueserves special mention. This other parts were sustained with rare equality and the performance was thoroughly enjoyed throughout. This week comedy will be the attraction, "Nos Allies," "Un Chapseau de Paille d'Isale," "Les Faux-Bousnommes," "La Jote de la Maison" and "Le Procés Veauradicuri" being the pieces underlined for production. The latter is the play upon which "Forbidden Fruit" was founded.

GILMORE'S BAND-A HUNDRED CONCERT TOUR Mr. P. S. Gilmore and his famous band announce final tour of 100 concerts from Maine to Call formia previous to their departure for Europe. The ed concerts in this city alone, frequently drawing the largest andiences ever assembled in the metropo crowded houses in their tour, as they will only remain one or, at most, two evenings in the greater number of cities to be visited. Mr. Gilmore deserves well of the country at large. He has done more to interest the masses in the divine art than any other man in America. The tidal wave of harmony sweeping over the land from his great Jublies gave music a prominence such as it never had before in this country, and the voices of his chorus, 20,000 strong, will long live in musical history. He brought to our shore the best bands of Europe, and he is now preparing to return the visit and to show how much we have improved in that branch or music by their good example. We bespoak for himself and his organization a kindly welcome wherever they may appear, and as the world moves on, if charming music and perfect harmony are of any avail, it will be found that Gilmore and his band will have filled a prominent part in bringing about the millennium. one or, at most, two evenings in the greater

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. The opera of Masaniello will be revived at Niblo's -morrow night.

Dominos' will be revived.

Mr. D. S. Harkins commences an engagement to-

morrow evening as Metamora. Bryant's Minetrels are as lively in their attractions

We ever and draw large houses.

cessful run at the Philadelphia Museum, has just been withdrawn.

Stuart Robson and W. H. Crane appear to-morrow evening at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in "Forbidden Fruit." The attraction to-morrow night and during the week

at Tony Pastor's Theatre is "The Slave's Dream," a representation of Southern life. Padre Giovanni, the monk with the phenomena voice, is announced to sing at Lucca in Rossini's

"Mass" and Bernardini's "Vesprt." Miss Adelaide Lennox played Armande in "Led Astray" at Newark, on Thursday evening, and the

The Liederkrantz Society will give three concerns at their hall, on Fourth street, as follows:-On November 11, 1877; January 27, 1878, and April 28.

Miss Elizabeth Sloman, the well known harpist and teacher of vocal and instrumental music, has been engaged by Dr. Damrosch for his classical concerts. The American Institute is open daily from hine A. M. to ten P. M., and attracts hundreds of visitors, who are interested in the many noveities on ex-

Birch, Backus and Wambold, at the pretty little San Francisco Minstrei Theatre, on Broadway, have made a feature during the week of "Heien's Babies," and of course any amount of fun.

The "Danites," with McKee Rankin and Kitty Blanchard, will play, under the management of Mr. J. P. Smith, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, for one

week, commencing Nevember 5.
By invitation of Messra. Poole & Donaelly, of the Grand Opera House, 400 of the school teachers of New York yesterday witnessed "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The Brooklyn teachers will attend next Saturday.

Mme. Annette Essipoff, the distinguished Russian pianiste, has been engaged for forty concerts, to be given in various towns of the German Empire, and for

It is both aftermed and denied that the unflutshed National Opera House on the Thames Embankment, which was to have been to London what the Grand Opera is to Paris, is to be sold and converted into a

disposition of Miss Ciara Morris for a matinee per-formance on Thursday, November 8, when sae will play "Jane Eyre" for the benefit of the Custer Monu-A concert is to be given this evening at the Broad way Theatre in which Miles. Aimée, Duparc, Mario,

MM. Mollard, Jouard, the full chorus of the Aimee troupe and an increased orchestra of forty musicians Miss Anna Rossetti gives a concert at Steinway Hall. on Tuesday evening, November 30. She will be assisted by Bischoff, Remmertz, Gelder, Werner and

Weickert. The programme is attractive and ought to afford pleasure.

The "Bohemian Girl," "Fra Diavolo," "Summer Nights Dream" and "Chimes of Normandy" are to be given by the Ress Opera troupe at the Fith Avenue Theatre during the week. Villars' "Dragoous" is also

n active rehearsal.

Max Adeler's first dramatic venture, a comedy entitled "Her Second Husband," which is awaited with considerable interest, is to be produced Monday even-ing at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, after

careful preparation. Pappenheim, Adams, Fritch, Adelaide Phillips and Carleton are singing together in Boston, and attracting terms of the "Huguenots" and other operas in which

the troupe have appeared.

evening, November 3, 1877; Saturday evening, December 1; Saturday evening, January 5, 1878; Saturday evening, March 2;

The position as first soprane at St. Thomas' Church, vacant through the death of the much respected Mra. Gulager, has been conceded to Mrs. Jeffery (nee Tallman). This lady and the contraite, Miss Winant, are

Bouligny is to be given at Chickering Hall on Saturday evening, November 10, under the patronage of Mrs. J. W. Otis, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Mrs. Washington Morton and other well known ladies. To-morrow "Marriage" will enter on its fifth week

at Wallack's, and there are no signs of diminishing attraction. Whatever may be the critical opinion

of the value of this play it is a very successful one, according to the box office test. There will probably not be any change for many weeks. The following are the announcements of Theodore Thomas:—Public rehearsals at Steinway Hall—Thurs-day afternoon, November 1, 1877; Wednesday afternoon, November 28; Thursday afternoon, January 3, 1878; Thursday afternoon, January 3, 1878; Thursday afternoon, February 28; Thursday afternoon, April 11.

Rudolph Aronson, the young American composer, has dedicated a bandsome "militaire waitzer" to Grafulla, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the Soventh Regiment Armory Fund. He has also rethe Seventh Regiment Armory Fund. He has also re-

Steinway Hall as tollows :- On Thursday, November 15, 1877, Handel's Oratorio, "Judac Macca on Saturday, December 29, Handel's Oratorio, "Messiah;" on Thursday, February 28, 1878, work not yet selected; on Thursday, April 25, Haydu's

with which Theodore Thomas made a sensation in his

Oratorio, "Seasons."

Nero, the most hideous character in Roman history, was passionately fond of music. Although infatuated with a belief in his own talent, his andiences, who were compelled by force to listen to him, thought differsuicide his last words were, "Alas! what an artist

Janauschek has been playing in Boston with marked success in Gibbs' dramatization of the beautiful German Hads, "The Song of the Nibelungen," the actress ssuming the rôle of Brunhild. Her characterization is said to possess breadth, intensity, reality, passion Broadway Theatre on Monday, November 9.

Misa Kimma C. Thursby, the favorite prima donna,

morrow evening, October 22. Theodore Thomas and his orchestre, Brignoli and other distinguished artists will appear. Miss Thursby's contract with Maurice Strakosch has been annulled for this season, and she now, as herotolofe, will accept engagements for ora-

The Williamsons, after a long and exceptionally suc in the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, to-morrow night with their play of "Struck Oil." Conscientions be the fault our Quaker City neighbors if they do not appreciate these excellent actors as they are appreciated in New York.

Miss Blanche Meda, a lady highly connected, a pupil of Mr. Marshal, of Boston, will make her first appearance before any public on November 5, in the French Theatre, Twenty-third street, during the off-nights. The play to be performed on the occasion is "The Lady Bianche," a drama in five acts. The plot of the piece is based upon a conspiracy under Louis XIII. (the last days of Cardinal Richelieu). The cast will, it is said, be a very fine one.

The "Midgets," under the management of Mr. Meade, street on the 5th of November. General Mite is probably the smallest "men" in the world, weighs but nine pounds, is handsomely formed, and once seen does not excite surprise at the fact that a diamond ring from one of his flagers has been offered to any baby in lady-weighs only four pounds and a half, and is some

structing "The Crushed Tragedian." During the last week he has introduced several new features, and it is not unlikely that the artist, as in the case of Dun-dreary, will show that he is the superior of the The changes made are emphatically good. The play has been altered in many respects and much improved. The last act is almost entirely new. The dialogue has been "boiled down," and a pathetic letter or two describes incidents which make the his-

For the coming week the programme of the great London Circus has been changed, and a number of fresh and startling features will be introduced. There will be matiness hereafter on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Pridays, at one P. M.; the peformances every evening as usual. The house is crowded every night, seats. Mme. Dockrill's equestrianism delights thousands, and the other prominent features of the mammoth show never fail to call forth the most enthusiastic encomiums. It may be said that Gilmore's places of amusement in the city.

The efforts of Miss Helene Menzell, the good hearted

lanseuse, who is organizing a benefit for Mile. Venturoli, a disabled sister of the profession, promise to be crowned with a good success. She has not only se-cured the generous aid of the managers, Mesera. Canary and Tylor, and the entire Olympic Theatre company, but also from other well known members of the profession and literary and society people. Miss Menzeli is likewise the recipient of encouraging letters promising a liberal support. The appeal, coming, as it loes, from a woman, should entist our ladies in the good work. Present appearances indicate that the atendance will be large and the results gratifying. Regarding Mme. Adelina Patti's future movements

the following is said to be authoritative :- "During October she will undertake a provincial tour under the direction of Mr. Pyatt, who has also engaged Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley. Mmc. Patti will sing again in Vienna in the spring, prior to her return to London in May, to reappear at the Royal Italian Opera. The most pleasant part connected with her re-engagement at Covent Garden is that the lady has stipulated for an increase to her reduced repertoire of late years, and of Dianorah and Valentine in Meyerbeer's operas those of Alice in 'Robert il Diavolo' and Selika in 'Airi-

The amount added to the fund for the benefit of Mrs. Edwin Adams by the benefit in Philadelphia last Vednesday is \$1,525. No expense whatever attended the performance of the "Crushed Tragedian," thanks to Mr. Sothern and his company and to Miss Lotta, who gave their services for nothing; so Mr. Goodwin, the manager of the Walnut Street Theatre, who con tributed the use of his establishment, and to the New York and Philadelphia New Line (Bound Brook route), E. C. Knight, Esq., President, who generously carried special train, which made the distance (ninety miles) in the unprecedanted time of ninety-nine and a half minutes, including a stop of four minutes to take water.
Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly Joe

Jefferson will appear at Booth's Theatre on Monday night in his well known character of Rip Van Winkle. There are few dramatic characterizations that are more popular with the public than this, and the reproduction of the favorite play with the old actor at the front will unquestionably draw around him during his engagement thousands of people. The ripeness of his talent, the large experience he has acquired, the tenderness and gentleess with which he invests his presentation of the part are features that are calculated to make the story of poor Rip memorable. Jefferson's name will long identified with the beautiful picture of Washington Irving.

largest dead octopus ever seen by man and a good big live one the Aquarium is far shead of any other institution in the world. Then there are the tropical fishes, recently increased in number and variety by ate arrivals, and all of the wonderful lake fish, the Mexican, English, Chinese and Japanese specimens of the finny tribe. Then there is the anaconda and her big family, the seals, the giraffes, the monkeys and a rare collection of toreign birds. Among the latest additions to the Aquarium tanks are a curious little orms of the "Huguenots" and other operas in which is troupe have appeared.

Bymphony Concerts at Steinway Hall—Saturday

Twenty thousand saimon eggs were yesterday received.

for hatching purposes and to stock the spincent rive As soon as the young fry are large enough perso can obtain them for that purpose upon application.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE FORGOTTEN SONG. Words by John Oxenford; music by Franz Abt. New York; Edward Aron-

There is no modern composer who writes more beautiful ballads than Abt, and the above is a fair specimen of his style. It is written for baritone or contralto, and is rather plaintive in quality. THOSE THAT WE LOVED LONG AGO. Music by Ber thold Tours. C. H. Ditson & Co.

A commonplace song, with a silly ending. HERR NEATH THE MOOR'S SOFT RAY. Song. By Lucantoni. C. H. Ditson & Co. This is a dramatic song of more than usual merit. There is a very pretty change in the second page from the major to the minor key. The accompaniment is

LA BACCHANALE DES GNOMES. For plane. By Edgar M. Sherwood. Oliver Ditson & Co. Such a piece as a seboot girl would electrify a com-mencement audience of indulgent relatives with, but

not a piece that a musician would care for.

Six Roland. Song. By J. L. Molloy. Oliver Ditson
& Co.

OLD LETTERS. Song. By Thomas P. Malany. A rather pretty sentimental song for tenor or soprano. In the words letters are spoken of as "laded and gray." "Faded and yellow" would be more like the truth, but that would not rayme with "lay them

away. " COSSACE DANCE. Alla gavotte, for piane. By G. D. Wilson. Oliver Ditson & Co. A monotonous piece, with a few bars borrowed from Mills' "Tarentelle."

ARMY AND NAVY MARCH. By A. E. Warren. Oliver Dison & Co. Might sound well played by a brass band, but on the

plane is neither inspiring nor interesting.

La Marjoranne. Galop, Arranged from Lecocq's opera-boufle by Carl Klimmer. Edward Aronson. A very easy arrangement, introducing the cuckeo long, but none of the prettier airs from "La Marjo-

L'ADIRU. Morceau de salon. By Rudelph Aron Edward Arouson.

No The Silent Sea. Song. Words by William Fulletton, Jr. Same composer and publisher.

Neither of these pieces do their composer justice.

They do not show his usual thought, and will not

compare favorably with his dance music noticed recently in the HERALD.

THE FARMER AND THE DOVES. Song, with English and German words. By Taubert. Oliver Ditson & Co.
A very simple little song, full of feeling, with a FLOWERS FROM MY SWEET. Song. By Charles Gon-nod. Edward Aronson.

A dainty little song in Gounod's simplest style, but full of character and beauty.
CUCKOO SONG. From La Marjolaine. R. A. Saaifield. This is simply the cuckoo song given as found in Lecocy's opera and made popular by the Aimée Opera Company.

PHILADELPHIA'S DEFALCATION.

EX-PRESIDENT MORTON'S STATEMENT-HOW FUNDS OF THE BAILBOAD COMPANY WERE

In the hearing before the Register in Bankruptcy to-day in the case of John R. Nagle & Co. John S. Huhn, the secretary under his presidency of the Mar-ket Street Railroad Company, took advantage of his do a little embezziement on his own account. Mr.

knowledge of Morton's forged over; saue of stock to do a little embezziement on his own account. Mr. Morton's testimony was as follows:—

I was President of the West Philadelphia Passenger Rallway Company from August, 1868, to September, 1877; my presidency ceased on the 22d of September, 1877; my presidency ceased on the 22d of September, by resignation; the resignation was presented to Mr. Baugh, one of the directors, and I was advised that it was accepted on Monday, the 24th; I performed the full duties of president up to that period; the Board of Directors usually took it for granted that what I did for the company was correct; I cannot say that it was wholly correct without supervision; it would be correct to say that it almost always was; Mr. Hubi was the treasurer of the company; I think he was elected in 1865, and he continued until Monday, the 24th of September; I believe he offered to resign, but the Board would not accept his resignation, so I am informed; while he was treasurer of the company he was also a member of the firm of John R. Nagle & Co.; the first time I discovered an indebtedgess of that firm to the company was in 1871; I said at a previous examination that it was in 1872, but 1871 had escaped my mind at the time; I found the balances of the company very low, and the examination which I then made developed the fact that Mr. Hubin had taken for the firm about \$30,000; he stated to me at the time that it was for the firm; It resulted in the firm executing a judgment note for the company to that I had of the money thus taken by Mr. Habi had taken for the firm about \$30,000; he stated to me at the time, and he acknowledged that he received the money; that judgment was the first recognition that I had of the money thus taken by Mr. Habis it is money was taken in different aums, but it amounted to \$30,000 when I first made the discover? I am unable to say in what amounts; I found it to be the amount stated after the most careful examination I could make and by the acknowledgment of the parties be the amount stated after the most careful examination I could make and by the acknowledgment of the parties; I think I obtained the judgment note from them the day I made the discovery, and was not aware that the money had been taken octors that; I had no suspicion that it had been taken octors that; I had no suspicion that it had been taken; Mr. 35-kee was the only other one, I think, who had any knowledge of it at that time, besides Mr. Nagle, Huhn and myself; there was no entry made of this judgment on the books of the company as far as I know; I instructed the secretary to take a box in one of the companies, I think the Fidelity, and kept it there; I cannot say now whether no took the box it his name or as secretary of the company; he took the box, at least so he told me, and the rental was paid every year; I did not communicate to the directors of the company any of the facts in regard to this judgment note; as far as I know, the note or the \$30,000 never appeared in the accounts of the company; both Mr. Nagle and Mr. Huhn promised me faithfully that if I did not report the fact as to the \$30,000 to the Board they would never take another dollar without my knowledge, and they further assured me of their disposition and intention to pay it of; in September, 1873, Mr. Nagle and Mr. Hunn called our me for financial assistance; they said that unless they got it they would be obliged to fail; they acknowledged to have taken \$5,500 in addition to the \$30,000; during this interval I had frequent interviews both with Mr. Huhn and Mr. Naglo on the subject of collecting the \$30,000, but on cano occasion they put me off and encouraged me by saying that they would soon be able to pay it; I took no steps to enforce payment by process of law; in regard to the \$50,000; during this interval I had frequent interviews both with Mr. Junkin—How did you ascertain the amount of this second sum?

Mr. Morton—Mosily by their own admissions, as Mr. Hun Maa matters covered up so I could not got at it accurately, so I had to do the

had taken that sum of money; I can't remember whether it was taken out in checks or the cash of the company.

Mr. Junkin—How could that sum be taken from the funds of the company without your knowledge?

Mr. Morton—I cannot intelligently answer that question; I only know the fact that it was done; not a single dollar of the money was taken with my consent; Mr. Stokes, the secretary, and myself were the only ones beside Nagie and Huhn who know at the time of the second judgment note being given; I trusted the note to the custody of the secretary for deposit the same as the first, and I supposed he did, and yet afterward the note somehow got into my possession; I did not communicate this second taking of the money and the receipt of the note to the directors or any of them.

Mr. Junkin—Why not?

Mr. Morton—Because it would have resulted in an examination of the accounts of the company; I still had hope that they would pay the entire debt, that I could pay off my own obligations, which I was fearful an examination taight provest.

Mr. Junkin—At this time were you yourself in any way indebted to the company? If so, how, in what sum, and how did the debt arise?

Mr. Morton—I do not think that I was indebted at that time; my only reason for not reporting this matter to the company was not the fear of the exposure, but in reference to the oversasue of stock, which

but in reference to the overissue of stock, who Nagle and Hutha were familiar with, and which their reason for taking the money, knowing my hawere tied; Mr. Nagle first told me of his knowledgmy overissue of stock in 1871.

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1877. The Women's Christian Temperance Union to-day selected Baltimore as the place, and October, 1878, as the time, for the next meeting. Reports were heard, thanks voted, &c.
A large children's meeting was held in Fancuil Hall,

A large children's meeting was beld in Paneuli Hall, which was addressed by Miss F. E. Willard, who was followed by Miss Lucia Kimbail and others.

In the atternoon the Union considered the subject of "Friendly lines, Their Origin, Method and Success." Miss Jennie Doty discussed the thome exhaustively, suggesting various plans of operating them. Standing committees were appointed on Juvenite Works, Young Ladies' Leagues, Friendly line, Memerins, Outdoor Gospel Methods, Colleges and Schools, Press, Southern Works and Report Clubs. The Committee on Memorials presented a draft of a petition to be discussed, modified and adopted. It urges legislation for the total abolition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. The report of the Badge and Pledge Committee was discussed at length, and the white ribbon stamped "W. C. T. U." was adopted as the national badge and pledge, which includes the use of all distilled, fermented and mait liquors.